THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

TO PREVENT a possible misunderstanding we think it proper to correct a gross blunder in line 11, column 1, of page 531 of our last issue. Adverting to the 7,100 bottles of wine &c., consumed by the Imperial Company at Kremsier at two meals and the expense on account of Viceregal tours in native States, we said "the quantity of lush may be less," and the imps of our nether regions changed our "lush may" into "hush money." We need scarcely say that the idea of hush money in connexion with our Viceroy's suite never had a place in our mind

PRINCE BISMARCK resolutely refuses to recognise the historical claims of Spain to the Caroline Islands, and insists that the only dispute is as to which Power first hoisted her flag upon Yap. Telegraphic advices from Manila imply that the Spaniards were the first to land at Yap, but delayed hoisting a flag until they had built an altar, thus enabling the Germans to arrive and hoist their flag. We have, in that case not heard the last of the affair. By the way it is quite a novelty that historical claims should be ignored and priority of fixing a six feet measure bamboo should have preference. This is another illustration of political cant about which we wrote in our last. Is this the out-come of Prince Bismark's late peaceable and peaceful professions and protestations ?

THE PRINCE of Wales is going in heavily for the turf, and will now race in his own name. Some of the high-priced yearlings sold at Doncaster lately were bought for him, and in a year or two it is expected that he will be one of the great supporters of the Jockey Club. Another new accession to the National Paddock is Lord Randolph Churchill. Though he has not been known as a sportsman, he was master of a pack of harriers at Blenheim until his visit to India made it necessary for a successor to be appointed. He also has been buying yearlings, and the tribe of sportsmen are looking forward with interest to the day when his colours will be registered. Royalty and nobility have privileges which the millions can lay no pretence to, as they would not fit in well with their surroundings, and sporting may well come under the category. But "going in heavily" is quite another thing, and is not likely to raise His Highness or His Lordship particularly in public estimation. The gup is that His Highness has many responsibilities to meet outside the Jokey Club.

THE FOLLOWING particulars taken from the *Times of India* about Mr. Cumberland, the thought-reader, now in Bombay will be of interest. Mr. Cumberland explained that there was no occult manœuvres or jugglery connected with his performance, but all that he did was to show a few examples of the peculiar relationship in which he stood with regard to the person upon whom he operated. This, of course, could only be shown under certain given conditions, the chief being that the person operated upon should be steadfast in his thought during the experiment, and that he should not put his will into antagonism to that of Mr. Cumberland. The thought-reader, being blind-folded, places the left hand of the person operated on upon his brow. After a few moments of contact he starts off straight for the object, upon which the thought of the person in question must be kept entirely concentrated, and dragging the person with him he fixes upon the exact object thought of. The phenomena are simple, yet are very striking, and can never be forgotten when once witnessed. It seems as if a new power exists by which one person can extract the thought of another. Fortunately the adverse will of the second person is able to prevent the free course of the action. Mr. Cumberland explained that ladies were generally less easy subjects to experiment upon successfully, from their versatility of thought. Mr. Cumberland professed himself a thorough disbeliever in Theosophy, for he performs his own researches into the hidden objects, and needs no mysterious Being from beyond the Himalayas to bring them within his reach.

MR. CUMBERLAND goes to Hyderabad, and he will in due course be presented to His Highness the Nizam. From Hyderabad he will pay a visit to Lord Reay at Mahabaleshwar. Later on he goes to Baroda, the Gaekwar having expressed a desire to make his acquaintance.

OF LATE we have had so many contradictory reports about the appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to an Indian command that we really do not know which to believe. The following is the latest :—

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will not succeed to the Bombay Command, though he is desirous of continuing his Indian career. Her Majesty and the Ministry are opposed to his return to the East. General Hardinge's successor has not yet been nominated."

THE *Bombay Gazette* says that very satisfactory progress has been made with the work of fortifying Herat. The works now in progress are rapidly approaching completion, and the construction of the remainder will, it is believed, depend a good deal on the future policy of Government.

A DURBAR will be held at the Belvedere, on the 9th proximo for presenting titles and honours to native gentlemen. The names of the happy (*sic*, unhappy) recepients of these honours, has not, we believe, been made public.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

THE SILK covering for the Kaaba, which the Sultan sent this year to Mecca, has been valued at 385,000*f.* (about £15,400),and that sent by the Khedive for the same purpose at 290,000*f.* (about £11,600). Both are black, most richly embroidered in gold, and so large that each of them covers entirely the whole Kaaba. On the first day of the Kourban-Bairam festival the new covers were laid on the holy stone in the place of the old covers, one of which was sent to the Sultan, and the other to the Khedive, as presents from the clergy of the Mosque.

ELECTRICITY HAS recently been applied to the working of calculating machines by an enterprising American inventor. The record is shown on dials somewhat in the same manner as on tram-car conductors' registers, except, instead of making nine motions to register nine units, one movement only is required, and the movement of the dials is effected by electricity instead of by cogs. The perfection of the device is such that on the machine in the Massachusetts Census Office, in Boston, which has nine dials, the addition of one unit to the registered number 999,999,999 sets all the dials at zero, so that if there was another dial the record would be 1,000,000,000.

A REPORT travels from Teheran that the Russian officers have informed the Turcomans that war on the Afghan frontier is only postponed until the completion of the railway to Merv. Not very unlikely. Russia merely wants time and she will have enough of it.

NOT CONTENT with having it in solid shape alone, America is going shortly to have liquid cheese. The product will look like maple syrup and have all the pungency and other good qualities of American cheese. The stock will be kept in the same way as sauce and used in a similar manner. This is of course to be a variation on wooden nutmegs and tallow butter.

A PROSECUTION has been ordered by the Irish Government against Mr. J. D. Pine, a Nationalist candidate in Water-ford, for recommending in a publicly delivered speech, for extermination of landlords. Mr. Pine's guilt amounts to mere recommendation, and not taking actual steps whereby the consummation will be easily attained. In Bengal, if a similar prosecution were to be undertaken, the tables would be turned and quite a different party will have to be put in the bar.

AN EXHIBITION of the arts and industries of Oudh and the North-West Provinces will be opened at Lucknow on the 2nd of December, when several of the exhibits to be sent to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition next year, will be on view.

THE DEATH of Emir Said Muzafuruddin, the Amir of Bokhara, is announced. Bokhara has for sometime past been virtually in Russian occupation and the Amir was a mere puppet in their hands. It is rumoured that Russia means to annex the country outright and not let any native ruler rule any longer. The second son of the Amir who is said to be amenable to Russian views, has some chances though ; but the eldest son, now an exile in the Punjab, has absolutely none, unless his claims are backed by a powerful ally. But there is no great apprehension of any further complications on *that* count.

MR. WYLIE, of Calcutta, has lately been making some interesting experiments about homing pigeons, which seem to have been quite successful. Eleven pigeons were sent from Calcutta to Chooadanga, on the E. B. S. Railway and were liberated at daybreak. Six of the pigeons traversed the full distance of 85½ miles in about three hours.

MR. D. P. CAMA, a Bombay merchant resident in London, will be nominated for the post of Grand Treasurer at the election of Grand Officers of English Freemasons to be held in London on December 2. Many Indian gentlemen, who have joined the Free Masons, have risen quite high in rank, but none has been so highly honoured, we believe, as Mr. Cama.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Registration (Mr. Bourdillon) has suggested to Government that a large number of rural registration offices should be opened in anticipation of the expansion of the Department's business consequent on the Bengal Tenancy Act coming into operation. The Government has the subject under consideration.

ON ONE day last month, a single London house sold no fewer than thirteen cargoes of Indian wheat. A London paper professes to see in this an illustration of the extrordinary stimulus given to the export of wheat from India by the fall in silver. It is believed, however, that, as so large an increase in the trade must raise Indian exchanges by-and-bye, these exports will be stopped unless there is a considerable rise in the price of wheat in Europe.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

AT THE meeting at the Mansion House, London, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, to support the movement to provide women doctors for India, it was resolved to appeal to the public for subscriptions.

THE FRENCH Press urged Lord Salisbury's Government to protest against the annexation of Upper Burmah, nothing having been done by France to provoke such an act. There may be grave complications between England and France shortly.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA has been appointed Vice-President of the Bethune Society in the place of Dr. Banerjea.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, of "Cook's Tourist" fame, offer advantageous terms to Native gentlemen desirous of visiting England while the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is open in London next summer. They will arrange everything in connection with passages both ways, and also hotel accommodation for thirty days' stay in London, for a reasonable lump sum. Two well-known Native gentlemen of Calcutta are stated to have intimated their intention of going under Messrs. Cook's guidance.

THE *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent states that some New York capitalists are reported to have formed a syndicate for carrying out an extensive system of railway construction in China under concessions which the Chinese Government will be asked to grant. An agent has been despatched to China to negotiate. But China will have nothing to do with syndicates. If the Chinese want railways they will employ engineers, and do the construction themselves. A concession they once granted to a telegraph company years ago, and that has been more than sufficient to confirm them in their prejudices. The Upper Burmah Trading Company may afford a hint if any be needed.

LORD RANDOLPH Churchill has sent to Mr. Verdin, Conservative candidate for Northwich, and a local salt manufacturer, a memorandum on Indian salt duties, which, he states, shows that the equalisation of the duties was not entirely due to Lord Ripon, as had been stated by the Radical candidate. The memorandum details the steps taken by Lords Mayo, Northbrook, and Lytton, which resulted in the tax

being reduced 12 per cent. on the whole, the further reduction of 20 per cent. only being due to Lord Ripon.

PASSPORTS are no longer required in any other European countries than Turkey and Russia.

JOURNALISM IN INDIA must be in a bad way, if it has come to the pass of circulating advertisements of the following type. Rs. 500 will be paid, within one month of proof of death, by the Proprietor of a certain newspaper to the next-of-kin of any one who, being a registered and paid subscriber to the paper at the time of his decease, may meet his death from any sudden cause whatsoever, including Apoplexy, Sunstroke, Railway, Boating, and Racing accidents, and accidents of any kind by land or by sea. Open to Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives of India. The liability to run from the date of the Bank's receipt, and cease at the end of the period paid for. Journalism *plus* Insurance business may probably bring some profits to the enterprising proprietor.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, which held its meeting towards the close of the last month, seems to have been very usefully employed, as can be gathered from a somewhat formidable memo of points discussed by the meeting, published by the *Hindu* of Madras. With the aid of the able Dewan the Assembly has made some very useful practical suggestions, which, if carried out, will be of great benefit to the state and the people.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. of London will shortly publish a revised and improved edition of that useful though somewhat antiquated book of reference, Thornton's Gazetteer of India, under the joint editorship of Messrs. Roper Lethbridge and A. N. Wallaston. It will contain the names of many hundreds of places not included in any former edition. The same firm is bringing out another useful publication in the shape of a Dictionary of Islam by Mr. T. H. Hughes, being a cyclopœdia of the doctrines rites, ceremonies and customs together with the technichal and theological terms of the Mahomedan religion, which, it is expected will be very acceptable to our Mahomedan countrymen.

THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

SAYS the *Indian Witness* :—

Mr. Sinnett still clings with the desperation of a drowning man to his faith in Madame Blavatsky. In a recently published letter he laments that our "courts of justice are not yet sufficiently familiar with the occult side of Nature to entertain the possibility of occurrences transcending the experience of daily life." He would have stated the matter more correctly if he had said that our courts of justice are too familiar with the occult side of human nature to be imposed on by the kind of evidence which befooled the clever author of *The Occult World*

PRINCE BISMARK has lately addressed unofficial overtures to Downing-street with a view to learn whether England values her moiety of New Guinea so highly that nothing could induce her to part with it to Germany. It has been intimated to him, that although England herself has little to gain from being the half owner of New Guineas, her Australian dependencies consider the annexation of immense consequence to their interests.

THE MARBLE bust of the late Babu Peary Chand Mitra, subscribed for by both his European and Native friends, has arrived in Calcutta, and will soon be placed in position in the lower vestibule of the Town Hall.

MR. WALTER WREN, the Liberal and Radical candidate for North Lambeth, better known to fame as a successful "coach," has issued a special address to the electors, in which he announces that he is resolved that there shall be no canvassing done for him. He says :—"I may lose some votes by taking this course, but I believe the Ballot Act was intended to give perfect freedom to voters, and I do not think it right that one man with book and pencil in hand should ask another how he is going to vote." Mr. J. S. Mill did something of the kind and lost his seat.

THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the International Arbitration Association have unanimously adopted the following resolution :—"That this Committee strongly urges our Government to delay military operations against Burmah until the meeting of Parliament, and that such operations should in no case precede a formal declaration of war." *Qui bono ?* Burmah has already all but fallen.

THE JAPANESE Government are ordering one hundred men-of-war to be built in England, Germany and France, at the rate of twenty each year. It is easy enough to have men of war, but it is quite another thing to have the right stuff to man them.

THE CONVOCATION of the Calcutta University will be held on the 17th December next. His Excellency the Chancellor should preside.

IT IS rumoured that the project for establishing a University at Allahabad, which has for a long time occupied the attention of the Educational authorities of the N. W. Provinces, has again been revived. It is believed that on the occasion of his recent visit to Simla Sir Alfred Lyal laid certain proposals on the subject before the Viceroy. The action of our Syndicate has given a handle to the project, but beyond giving Sir Alfred the title of Chancellor will the proposed institution do any good? If a mere examining body it will not pay ; if a teaching institution it will be the Muir College under another name and with the power of meddling and muddling healthy education in the other Colleges of the N. W.

IT IS estimated that the total quantity of land cultivated with Cotton in Assam amounts to 38,815 acres, exclusive of the Naga Hills. Of the above quantity about 7000 acres are in the plain districts and the remainder on Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and North Cachar Hills where it is said to be 22,933 acres.

BABU PROSONNO KUMAR LAHIRI of the Metropolitan Institution has addressed the following communication to the Registrar of the Calcutta University :

"Sir,—Some days ago I received your letter, informing me of my appointment as an Examiner in History in the forthcoming Entrance Examination. While deeply grateful to the Syndicate for this kind offer, I regret to say I cannot accept it, for the following reasons.

"1. It was at first announced by the papers that I was appointed Examiner in English. But a few days later I learnt from the same source that my name was transferred to the list of Examiners in History, owing to my having written a key to the text book in English for the current year. I should not have thought of taking the present step, had the rule which disqualifies me been fairly applied to all the cases coming within its sphere. But since such is not the case, I cannot, in justice to my self-respect, submit to the decision of the Syndicate. One of the Examiners in English for the ensuing B. A. Examination has published notes on a portion of the B. A. course. Notes on philosophy, bearing the name of another, who is an Examiner in the same subject, are in print, and in the hands of a great majority of candidates. While a third, who is one of the Head Examineers, and who, I believe, has framed the questions, in English, has his "Hints," which, if not exactly a key in the strict sense of the term, is in no less demand among candidates for the Entrance Emamination to help them over their grammar and composition paper.

"2. The new plan on which the selection of Examiners has been made this year will place the Junior Examiner at great disadvantage. He is to have no hand in framing questions. Moreover, a certain proportion of the papers examined by him is to be re-examined by the Head Examiner. This, I believe, will render the position of the Junior Examiner one of considerable embarrassment and humiliation. Discrepancies will necessarily occur when the same work is done by different hands. It is evident, therefore, that no amount of diligence and carefulness on the part of the Junior Examiner will save him from occasional comments and criticisms. Under these circumstances I beg most respectfully to be relieved from a situation which may place me in a very awkward position."

The letter speaks for itself, and hardly needs any comment. The question of colour over again, we are afraid. The affairs of the University are bound to go wrong on all possible and impossible occasions, and all because matters are left too much in the hands of a few officials, and independent people don't care to be made tools of. Babu Prosonno Kumar Lahiri has done well by protesting against the ignominy.

FRIDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS proposed to start an Association in Bombay, under the name of the Bombay Residents' and Ratepayers' Association, for the purpose of watching over its municipal affairs in the interests of the great body of its residents and rate-payers. In Calcutta we have the Health Society—save the mark.

NINE agents of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, who were across the frontier, have reached British territory in safety.

THE HON'BLE LIONEL TENNYSON, son of the Poet Laureate, and Mrs. Tennyson were to be entertained at an evening party on Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., at Bombay.

THE STREETS of Rangoon are patrolled nightly by the Volunteers, and a warning has been issued to all Burmans and Natives of India that if found in the streets after nine o'clock at night without lights, they will be arrested.

A DESPATCH is said to have been received from Lord Randolph Churchill, declining to sanction the extension of the privileges of the Public Works Department Pension Rules to the superior officers of the Educational, Forest, and Geological Survey Departments, who, being recruited in England on account of special professional qualifications, were thought to be entitled to them.

MIR MAHOMED Hossein has been appointed Assistant Director of Agriculture and Commerce of the North-West Provinces. The appointment is said to have been always held hitherto by a Covenanted Civilian or a Military Officer. Mr. Hussein is a graduate of the Cirencester College.

KASHGARIA is in a state of revolt against China, and, at Pekin, the Russians are believed to be at the bottom of the movement. It is apprehended that unless active steps are taken, the Province will be lost to China.

THE CANADIAN Pacific Railway is the great Canadian road from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and is now the shortest route from England to China and Japan. From Montreal to Vancouver, the east and west posts, is a stretch of rail of about two thousand nine hundred miles, passing over the Rocky Mountains at an altitude of five thousand three hundred feet above the sea, through the grandest mountain scenery, over boundless prairies, and opening up the finest wheat-growing and grazing countries in the world. The stations along the line are at present of the simplest and rudest class of building, the country being but scarcely settled or reclaimed from its primeval wildness.

IT IS VERY probable that the proposed tour of the Maharaja of Maisur though his territory will be abandoned, or, at any rate, postponed, as it is expected that the Viceroy will visit Maisur early next year. An order has been given to stop all preparations for the tour at present.

THE DRAFT of the Bill to amend the law relating to the Tenancy of land in the Punjab has been "published for information," and will be submitted to the Government at an early date. In the ordinary course of things it will come before the Legislative Council next summer. The draft Bill for amending the law relating to Land Revenue and powers of Revenue officers in the Punjab is also published. After the experiences about the Bengal Bill we are not sure that "publication for information" has any special and particular signification, and is more of a matter of form than anything else.

THE DRAWING of the Haidrabad lottery has once more been postponed, this time to the 15th of December, and it is announced that no further postponement will take place.

THE TELEGRAPH Department in Burma has commenced the construction of a flying line from Toungoo to the village of Myolla distant about forty miles.

THE MADRAS High Court lately decided an important question *viz*, whether a receipt for Barrister's fees requires any stamp. The question raised was whether aBarrister's fee is a payment of money without consideration or not. If not and the fee is above 20 Rs. the Board of Revenue have decided that it is liable to a stamp; but a full Bench of four judges has decided that a Barrister's fee for services in litigation is a gratuity or honorarium. Such services are not capable of being such a valuable consideration as would support an action on the clients' promise to pay, and therefore if he does pay, it must be held to be a payment without consideration and therefore not liable to stamp duty.

SATURDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

IT IS STATED by the Hamburg correspondent of the *Mouvement Geographique* that the safe and deep port of Dar-es-Salam, which the Sultan of Zanzibar has ceded to Germany, will attract the caravans and absorb the whole traffic of Zanzibar; and that, as the Sultan will now lose the whole of his revenue, which he derived exclusively from the Customs, he will be finally obliged to place his possessions under the protectorate of Germany.

THE DISLIKE lately shown by the Czar, and in Russian official circles, towards Prince Alexander, and which existed long ago, was, it is stated, developed into hatred since his brother, Prince Henry of Battenberg, became the Queen's son-in-law and an English citizen. Since then Russia regards Prince Alexander as an English agent, and has been making the greatest efforts to remove him. Besides this, there is the Empress's desire to see her brother, Prince Waldemar on the Bulgarian throne. It is said that so strong is the feeling that should Russia now fail to achieve her design by the consent of the European powers, Russian agents will, later, perform the task of getting the Prince removed by revolution.

IT IS SAID that Russia has made preparations to land 90,000 men at Varna in 24 hours in case of need.

THE RUSSIAN Minister of Finance has issued a circular to the inspectors of excise in the different provinces for the purpose of showing that the New Liquor Law will not, as has been asserted, favour the sale of spirits in retail. The circular says : "While experience has proved that the vice of drunkenness connot be extirpated by legislative measures, it is certain that wise legislation can at least do much to lessen the evil and contribute to the moral development of the people. The main object of the new law is to place the sale of spirituous liquors upon a fresh

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basis. The taverns which do the most mischief, those in which drink alone is sold, will be done away with, and the sale of spirituous liquors will be permitted only in hotels, restaurants, and eating houses generally. This will lead to the closing of 80,000 drinking places on the 1st of January, the only exception being in favour of the itinerant vendors who attend the large fairs and festivals. Civilized Government of British India, please take note of this. Has the much talked of Excise Commission succeeded in doing anything like a tithe of this? We trow not.

THE NEWS of Osman Digma's death in the battle against Ras Aloula, near Amadib, has reached Jeddah through a source different from that by which the statement was originally received. This is the first independent confirmation of the fact of his death.

A JAPANESE has devised a plan to form paper out of a certain kind of grass, which grows in the sea. This paper, thick as it is, can be used for windows, to serve the purpose of a pane of glass, as it is said to be remarkably transparent.

IN THE vast prairies of Texas a little plant is to be found which, under all circumstances of climate, change of weather, rain, frost, or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flower to the north. "If a solitary traveller be making his way across those wilds without a star to guide, or compass to direct him, he finds a monitor in a humble plant, and follows its guidance—certain that it will not mislead him.

A NEW method has been invented in America to churn butter by means of electricity. It enables us to convert 1,75,200 seers of milk into butter within 4½ minutes.

THE MADRAS *People's Friend* is responsible for the following:—The late Maharajah of Joypore's widows complain of ill-treatment, and have appealed to the Viceroy for justice. These ladies are the sisters of the Maharajah of Jodhpore, and they complain of the indignities to which they are subjected at the hands of the present Chief of the State. They are said to be virtually prisoners in the palace.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

PRACTILAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Tuesday*, the 24*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 24*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Action of Electric Currents on each other.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday* the 26*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Various Barometers and Barometrographs.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

November 21*st*, 1885.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1885.

IN MEMORIAM.

OUR town readers have already felt the grievous loss which the native community has sustained by the death of Maharaja Kamalkrishna on Thursday, the 19th instant. We are sure our Mafassil readers will fully share our grief. The Maharaja was born in September 1820, and so he was sixty-five years of age at the time of his death. He received a liberal education in his youth, and his literary attainments were of a high order. He was a constant contributor to the periodical literature of his youth, and his political articles in the *Bhaskara* during the Mutiny were greatly prized. His juvenile attempt of translating Homer's Illiad into Bengali, in verse was well spoken of by competent critics. His pamphlet against Hindu Widow Marriage is well known. After the death of his distinguished relative, Sir Raja Radhakanta Deb Bahadur, he was the acknowledged head of the orthodox Hindu community. All our learned Pandits looked up to him for aid, and the substantial aid and sympathy he gave them, endeared him to all sections of the Hindu community. His strength lay not in political agitations, but in advocating religions of the genuine Hindu type. He was an ardent admirer of the ancient Hindu wisdom, and both his purse and his pen largely contributed to the advancement of the cause upon which he set his heart. His was not a blind faith in the dicta of learned pandits; he always sought the reasons of his convictions in the sacred writings, and was often able to successfully combat the prejudices of his countrymen. We mention here the invaluable service which he rendered to the Calcutta Corporation by adducing proofs from the *Shastras* that the use of filtered water would not be repugnant to the Hindu religion. His public and private charities are deserving of the highest praise. Sir Ashley Eden, on the occasion of conferring the title of Raja on him, thus paid, in 1877, a deserved tribute to him for his munificent charities:

"The title of Rajah, which you have always enjoyed as a matter of courtesy and by popular recognition, has now been formally confirmed upon you in recognition of your liberal support of every measure for the benefit of your countrymen. Your donations to the public charities of Calcutta have been munificent, you have also given largely of your wealth in support of dispensaries, schools, roads, and other objects of public interest in the interior. I need only instance your magnificent donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Central Relief Fund of the late Bengal Famine, of Rs. 2,000 to the Building Fund of the Mayo Hospital—Hospital erected for the benefit of your poor countrymen, and of Rs. 1,000 to the Burdwan Fever Relief Fund. No subscription has ever been raised in Calcutta to which you have not most willingly contributed, and have thus maintained the reputation for generosity of one of the oldest families of Calcutta."

It should also be mentioned here that he created a permanent fund in the District Charitable Society, on the occasion of his mother's *Sraddha* for the maintenance of Hindu widows. Would that his example were largely followed by other rich men to perpetuate the memory of their deceased parents. There was one thing in Maharaja Kamalkrishna's character which deeply struck those who watched his career. He was not a popularity hunter. Whatever he undertook to do he did it from the depth of his conviction and threw into it his whole heart, without paying any heed to the favours and frowns of others, or to the captious criticisms of malicious people. He knew very well how to make judicious use of his wealth and the noble work he has unostensively done, bears ample testimony o his well-directed bounty and munificence. tThe Sobhabazar Rajbari has produced many distinguished personages, who have attained celebrity in the fields of letters, politics, social and religious reform. Maharaja Kamalkrishna was a worthy member of this distinguished assemblage. He has left two promising sons, Kumar Nilkrishna and Kumar Vinayakrishna. That they may tread in the footsteps of their father, is the ardent wish of the sincere friends of their father, and of their noble family.

THE SERVO-BULGARIAN WAR.

IN OUR article on Cant in Politics, we casually asked 'suppose, again, Servia snatches a slice from Bulgaria, and it is prepared to do so at the earliest opportunity, can our Ministers calmly say to the brother of our Gracious Sovereigos' son-in-law that it is a *fait accompli* and cannot be disturbed?' We little thought then that that opportunity would so soon offer itself or would be made, and that we should be called upon within a short (se'en night to record that the snatching has already taken place. But such is the case. On the 16th news arrived that King Milan had on the 13th declared war against Bulgaria "on the grounds of the violation of the Treaty of Berlin by the Bulgarians and other provocations." As the King is not one of the Great Powers which have to uphold the Treaty, the first plea is false, and the second is not worth much. The real motive, is, of course to utilize the opportunity of the Bulgario-Turkish imbroglio for his benefit. But whatever it is, he followed up the declaration by crossing the boundary of his dominion on the next day by assuming the command of the invading army in person, and engaging in certain skirmishes with the Bulgars. On the 15th, there was a regular engagement which after severe fighting, resulted in the Servians turning the Dragoman Pass, and in the retreat of the Bulgars on Slivnitza. The next field of action was Trn, situated about forty miles from Sofia, and it was taken with great *eclat*. The defeat of the Bulgars was complete, and three of their battalions had to surrender. The same fate befell one of their volunteer battalions. At a later hour on the 16th the Bulgars were routed between Koula and Viddin, leaving behind a thousand prisoners. The Servs came the next day to Slivnitza itself. Here the battle lasted for eighteen hours. The numbers engaged were 25,000 on the side of the Servians and 15,000 on that of the Bulgars. The fighting, in the language of the telegraphic summary, "was of a most desperate character and only ceased at night fall." It was renewed on the 18th, and it was said that King Milan claimed a victory; but later intelligence contradicts this. It appears that the Servs have fallen back to the Dragoman Pass, where reinforcements are being rapidly forwarded. It is obvious that the fight was not decisive and after four days' hard work both sides had to seek rest, each making a "strategic movements to the rear" to recruit his powers. The effect of the engagements has been very disheartening to Prince Alexander, whose vaunting of the other day to march on Constantinople has given place to a very different tune. Reuter says that "Prince Alexander has sent a telegram to the Sultan announcing his complete submission to the Porte, stating that he has withdrawn his troops from Roumelia, and asking for assistance against Servia." And this is not at all unlikely. Bulgaria is no match for Servia, and left to themselves the Bulgars can never hope to keep the enemy outside their porch. The obvious inference is that after a copious bloodletting, the weaker party will have to make up with the Porte, whose intervention will settle the dispute. Of course there is the *tertium quid*,—the intervention of the Great Powers, but so long as Greece is quiescent this is not likely to be the case. The mutual jealousies of the Great Powers keep them asunder, and none of them is prepared for an immediate reopening of the Eastern Question in its entirety. In fact, Prince Alexander reckoned too much on the help of England, and was completely mistaken about the game Russia had in hand. Russia wants the king of Bulgaria to be a creature of her own; ready for dirty work when the Sick Man's patrimony has next to be partitioned and the time for it has not yet arrived. While for England, with the Central Asian question yet undecided and North-Western Frontier of India not yet duly strengthened, no European war can at all be welcome. Thus the Sick Man is left alone to cope with the mushroom kings of the creation of the Berlin Treaty, and he is still well able to hold his own against the whole batch of them, in detail. United, Greece, Servia and Bulgaria, may prove troublesome; but the "Bulgar Boy" as *Punch* calls Prince Alexander, will scarcely find it to his interest to coalesce with his enemies. The situation, nevertheless, is one of anxiety, and the smallest disturbances on the order of the peices on the political chess board might produce a conflagration of the most frightful kind.

THE 'STATESMAN' ON THE AMALGAMATION.

THE SUPPLY of sound logic at the Bengal Secretariat has, for some time, fallen short, and a brummagem substitute has been very largely in use. To this cause, therefore, we generally attributed the travesties of argument which have, of late, disfigured many official documents. We are now sorry to notice that the evil effects of the short supply have been felt in the sanctum of one of our contemporaries, and that one the most noted for its abounding wealth in strictly honest ratiocination. Our contemporary of the *Statesman* is among the amalgamationists. He insists

upon amalgamation at any price, even without knowing what it is that he insists upon. He has no scheme of his own and he has learnt "that the Amalgamation Committee are now considering their report, and the scheme which they may recommend is still * * * an open question," so that he has nothing to judge by of the quality of the project now in course of gestation. He has, nevertheless, made up his mind that it is sure to be good, and is doing battle against all and sundry who demur to taking things on trust. We have no objection to our worthy contemporay's pinning his faith on the sleeve of a coming avatar. He has every right to do so, if he is so minded. «Every thing unknown is magnificent, says a Latin proverb, and our friend may only be displaying his attachment to it; but it is rather disappointing to see a gentleman of his age, learning, experience, and position engaged in the vain occupation of demonstrating that *twiddle de dum* is not the same with *twiddle de de*. The Bengal Government, as the father of the project, may say anything it likes in praise of it, and the mouthpieces of that Government in the press, are in duty bound to sing pæans in dittoing their master. But our contemporary is neither the father, nor the unscrupulous defender of the father of the project; his vocation is that of the Nestor—the guide, philosopher, and friend of the public; and it ill becomes him to tell his clients to accept as good what he avowedly knows nothing of. Had he told them that he was in the secrets of the Amalgamation Committee, and knew every thing about what was in peto, they could have, and would have, readily taken him on trust; but to tell 'I dont know any thing about the matter, but you must accept it,' is a bad recommendation, and he should blame no one but himself, if there be a general demur. He does worse, he wishes to do battle with those who demur, and will give them no quarter. And poor Mr. Swinhoe is his first victim. As an attorney of many years' experience, a man of strong sympathy, and painfully aware of where the shoe pinches from his position as Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality, though no master of the pen, nor very strong in polemics, Mr. Swinhoe has thought fit to place before the public a resume of all the facts bearing on the question at issue, and it demonstrates the utter hollowness of the arguments urged by Government to prove that amalgamation is the only Holloway's Pill that will cure the frightful mortality which decimates some of the wards of the Suburbs, and our contemporary falls foul on him with excruciating severity, but with arguments which entirely take away the edge of his ratiocinative sword. He argues that since mortality in the Suburbs is much greater than in the Town, it must follow that amalgamation is the only resource by which it can be reduced to the normal state. He says, "this being the state of things, which has admittedly resulted under the *separation* of the Town and Suburbs, our readers will necessarily wonder how Mr. Swinhoe discovers in these facts groundwork for a protest against amalgamation." This is logically as accurate, as saying the Suburbs include dry land; the Salt Water Lake is a mass of water; amalgamate the lake with the Suburbs, and the lake will become dry land. The emphasis put on the word "separation" is intended to serve as a safety valve; but it fails to answer its purpose. To *separate* is to disunite, to divide, to disjoint so as to make two or more of what was originally one; but the Town and the Suburbs were never one as such, and therefore there has been no separation whatever, and no one in his senses and unactuated by interested motives has admitted that the evils result from an imaginary separation. The question is one of amalgamation—of melting one into another—and the word separation therefore has been used with a view to mislead the unwary reader. This is what we did not expect from so clear-headed and conscientious a reasoner as our friend. No one knows better than he does that the act *in se* of joining or dividing of particular tracts of land has no more effect on the mortality of the people living thereon, than has the rise or fall in the price of hair-pins on the rhetoric of a leader.

To descend, however, from the abstract to the concrete. Hastings was not originally a part of Calcutta, and it suffered grievously from insanitary conditions. Twelve or fourteen years ago some people thought, as does our contemporary now, that amalgamation was the only remedy, and it was effected; but a decade has since elapsed, and Hastings still continues to be the most unhealthy ward of the metropolis. Had amalgamation been so sovereign a specific as it is represented to be, it should have long ago done what it was thought capable of doing, and Hastings should have long since ceased to be the disgrace to the capital that it is. But it has not, and the alleged panacea should therefore be deprived of its laurels. Of course we shall be told that the present unhealthiness of Hastings is due to the neglect of the Corporators, who have failed to do their duty by the outlying ward. If so, the argument about amalgamation goes up in the air. It follows that it is not amalgamation that effects any good, but the administrators in whose hands the business is placed. The Suburbs were in the hands practically of the Government from the beginning of the British Raj to 1884, and the Government did next to nothing. It was only at the close of the last year that it was made over to a body of partially elected Commissioners, and almost immediately after the tocsin was sounded that their dissolution was at hand, and so they have done nothing. Let it be granted, however, that the Government and the Suburban Commissioners failed from sheer neglect of duty. What is there to show that the Calcutta Corporators will do better? Their gross neglect of Hastings for a decade is certainly not their best certificate, nor can we hunt for it in the voluminous correspondence of Government with the Calcutta Corporation, which so scandalised the public during the last two years. Even less should we search for it in the report of the Sanitary Commission under Section 28 of the Municipal Act. With what semblance of a reason then can our contemporary argue that amalgamation is the only remedy or the best remedy for the woes of the Suburbs? We shall not deny our friend the pleasure of indulging in a fancy, if the amalgamation be his fancy, or hobby, or fad; but we demur to his borrowing the Bengal Office brummagem logic to argue with the public. That should be left to remain the exclusive perquisite of the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*, and not be added to his preserve. And we object specially to the disingenuous device of one day holding up a thing for universal denunciation and the next day defending it. In his article of Tuesday our friend, adverting to the 87·5 *p. m.* mortality of Entally exclaims: "Can anything be worse than this? Well may Mr. Swinhoe say that 'a more terrible and disastrous state of affairs is not to be found in any other part of the world and during all this time the public are looking on complacently." On Wednesday he is all for allowing it to remain as it is, as a necessary evil. Yes, to allow the whole of the Entally population to die out every eleven years in order that Calcutta may have a midden of its own where the entire volume of filth and garbage of half a million of men may be daily shot. Don't think, reader, that we are misrepresenting our contemporary to strengthen our argument. Here are his words. "Entally is that part of the town which is in every sense the common sewer of Calcutta, and some such quarter is to be found in most large cities. Not merely is the drainage pumping station in the heart of it, not merely does the main sewer pass through the middle of it, though under cover, (not through out) but also the slaughter-house for the Town and Suburbs is located in it. So are all the piggeries, and a variety of offensive trades of a congenial character. All the refuse of the city is conveyed by railway through it; all the carcases of diseased animals are similarly carted through it. Again, it is the most adjacent part of the town to the square mile (not two miles; has not the mile been extended?) of ground, which the Municipality expressly purchased (does purchase justify nuisance?) for the disposal of its refuse, its carcases, and its slaughter-house offal. Some such place there must be in the neighbourhood of every large city, and it is probably better to concentrate all these nuisances in one place, rather than to taint every neighbourhood by disseminating them." The delicate tact with which Entally is made a part of the Town, "that part of the Town which is in every sense the common sewer of Calcutta," is admirable. It is no longer a common sewer of one Town placed in the midst of another, but a part of the Town itself! Father Loyola himself could have scarcely done better. But if it is a sewer, no matter whether in a part of the Town or out of it, in a thickly peopled ward, why compare its mortality, the mortality in a sewer, with the mortality of Chowringhee where the richest and mostly grown up Europeans dwell in the best part of the year and fly to the hills with the first indication of the hot weather? Is this fair and honest? We agree with our friend in so many things that we feel it a pain to enter our caveat in this matter; but in the interest of the public at large we cannot allow him to wallow in such fallacies. The closing para. of our contemporary runs thus:—"We hope that on further consideration Mr. Swinhoe will see that the anomaly of separate administrations for the Town and Suburbs has been productive of disastrous consequences in the past—all to the disadvantage of the latter. Now that the Government has had its attention forcibly drawn to these evils, no one can doubt that it is the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to remedy them as speedily as possible. That the Suburbs should have the benefit of the Municipal administration of the Town, without the town being injured or subjected to heavier expenditure, is such simple justice that it cannot be doubted that the scheme that the Committee will lay before the Local Government, will fully safeguard the interests of both Municipalities." We do not care to enquire what Mr. Swinhoe may see in the remarks of our contemporary; but we repudiate the premiss that the "separate administration for the Town and the Suburbs has been productive of disastrous consequences," and the conclusion falls to the ground of its own utter dead weight. The "disastrous consequences" are due primarily to the Bengal Government, and secondarily to its own favorite officers, and have nothing to do with separate administration *i. e.*, separate from the Town. The attention of the Government has been called year after year, for a dozen years or more, even when Sir Rivers Thompson was one of the Secretaries in the Bengal Office, and to talk of "now that Government has had its attention forcibly drawn" is, to quote a favorite phrase of our contemporary, the merest flap doodle. We are at one with our friend that "it is the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to remedy" the evil; but the remedy proposed is no better than what was applied to Hastings ten years ago, and has not yet effected any thing like a cure. Though we have no faith in the administrative impartiality of the Town authorities, seeing what has happened in Hastings and the Northern Division of the Town in course of twenty long years, we would not mind the amalgamation, if the condition laid down by our contemporary can be strictly and *honestly* enforced—that the Suburbs may be benefited "*without the Town being injured, or subjected to heavier expenditure.*" This, however, cannot be, and never will be, and hence our strongest objection to the scheme. Our friend displays an amount of credulity quite incompatible with his general character, when he hopes, that the Amalgamation Committee will "safeguard" the interests of the two municipalities. We can indulge in no such anticipatfon. The question is one of ways and means, either the Suburbs must provide for the requirements of the Town, or the Town for the Suburbs, and knowing the relative importance and influence of the two it needs no prophet to fortell what will be the consequence of the amalgamation.

Since writing the above we have read our contemporary's leader of Thursday last. We have no space to notice it at length in this issue, but we cannot defer to show to our readers, how he tries to riggle out of the bonds which he himself put on his hands on the previous day. He says, "that whatever additional financial liability the administration of the Suburbs will entail, should be met by such an allotment of funds from the revenue derived from the Suburbs, or the Town and Suburbs combined, as may enable the metropolitan Commissioners to inaugurate an era of improvement commensurate with the task which

lies before them, without imposing any extra burdens on the residents of that portion which has already been improved." Yes, it is to entail no additional burden on the Town, except such allotment from the funds of the town as the Metropolitan Commissioners think fit. Of course the thinking will be done for them by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as in the case of the 10 per cent. House Tax. This is the commentary on the clear sentence of the preceding day. Will any disinterested sane person accept it?

THE LIMIT OF AGE FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Now that the correspondence between the Government of India and the Home Government on the limit of age for competitors for the covenanted Civil Service has been published, we are enabled to know precisely how the late Viceroy and his colleagues and the late Secretary of State dealt with this important question. It arose in this way. Memorials had been presented to the Viceroy praying that the maximum limit of age up to which candidates for the covenanted Civil Service may be allowed to compete for appointments may be raised to 22 years, that the open competitive examination for that service might be held in India as well as in England, and that Sanskrit and Arabic should receive as many marks as Greek and Latin. In transmitting these memorials to the Secretray of State, the Government of India expressed the opinion that that time was not favourable for reopening the question. All the members of the late Government of India signed this despatch, but two of them—the Viceroy and the Legal Member—recorded separate minutes on the subject. Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert constituted the minority, while the other members formed the majority. This division in the cabinet is no more than what might have been expected from the character of the late Government of India. It is notorious that there was a want of cohesion between the English and the Anglo-Indian Members in matters of grave national importance. The English members, coming with fresh English ideas, did not feel hampered by Indian traditions. They were prepared to go to any reasonable length for the administration of India on liberal principles and to do justice to the claims of the people for a legitimate share in the Government of their own country. But the case with the Anglo-Indian members was different. Having been for years nurtured in Indian traditions, they could not sever themselves from them, and take a just view of questions relating to Native rights and Native capacity to serve the State. There could be no harmony amid such discord, no reform amid such opposing influences; and it is for this reason that the late Viceroy though of good intentions, failed to carry them out in any important respect.

To return to the subject: Lord Ripon's two minutes on the Civil Service question leave nothing to be desired. In his first minute he said that though he agreed with the opinion entertained by the majority of his colleagues that the time was not opportune for reopening the question, he could not but record his own belief that the reduction of the limit from 21 to 19 was a mistake, and that it would be desirable at the first convenient opportunity to return to the arrangement formerly in force. He further stated that personally he had always been opposed to the alteration which was made in 1876. This minute was written on the 26th of September 1883, and on 17th April following. The late Viceroy telegraphed to the Home Government as follows:—"In my minute of 26th September last, on the subject of limit of age for competitors for Civil Service, I expressed agreement in the opinion that that time was not favourable for reopening the question. Reasons which induced me to concur in that opinion then, have now in my judgment no force. They were connected with the controversy regarding the Criminal Procedure Bill, and that controversy having been brought to a close, they do not appear to me, any longer applicable." Lord Ripon's second minute on the subject makes out a very strong case for raising the age of competitors for the Indian Civil Service to 22. His Lordship shows with great ability and force that the present system works injuriously in the case of European candidates. He pointed out, with perfect justice, that it fundamentally altered the theory upon which Lord Macaulay and others founded the competition and substituted a competition among boys, for a competition among young men. He further objected to the present system because it was becoming every day more important that the men who enter the Civil Service should be men trained by the best English method, and because the existing arrangement, by lowering the proportion between competitors and applicants, tended directly to lower the standard of the examination. After discusssing the question in all its bearings and aspects the late Viceroy thus summed up the whole case:—"The conclusion, therefore, at which I arrive upon the whole matter is, that the regulations of 1876 by which the upper limit of age was reduced from 21 to 19 have failed to attain the objects for which they were introduced; that so far as European candidates are concerned the education which they now receive is fundamentally different from that which was contemplated when the system of open competition was first established, and is much less well calculated to bring into the Civil Service the kind of men with whom it is most desirable that it should be filled, and, lastly that those regulations have rendered it, to use Lord Lytton's words, 'a matter of exceptional difficulty' for natives of India to compete successfully in England for the Covenanted Civil Service, and thus tend to deprive them of a privilege which Parliament deliberately conferred upon them and upon which they set a high value. I am therefore strongly of opinion that the *maximum* age for competition should again he raised." Taking 18 per cent. as the desirable number of Native Civilians, Lord Ripon held that as many of these as possible should be enabled to get into the Civil Service by means of open competition instead of by the statutory Civil Service. For this purpose his Lordship strongly recommended that not only should the age of candidates be raised to 22, but also that the examination be held in India as well as in London, and that as many marks be allotted to Sanskrit and Arabic as to Greek and Latin.

Lord Kimberley, in replying to the despatches of the Government of India, did not attach any weight to these circumstances. His Lordship allowed himself to be carried away by the idea that the changes proposed by the Government of India were mainly demanded for the benefit of Native candidates. He persuaded himself that the late Viceroy had taken up the question in a partisan spirit, and that Lord Ripon's minutes bore too much the stamp of special pleading. Such being the case, it was only to be expected that the Secretary of State should differ from Lord Ripon on every point. But the reasons which Lord Kimberley gave for rejecting the late Viceroy's proposal were extremely weak. He held that the lowering of the age was not necessary for the sake of Native candidates, because half of those who passed before the age limit was reduced, actually passed between the ages of 17½ and 19½. But Lord Ripon did not advocate the raising of the age merely in the interests of Native candidates. His Lordship, as we have shown above, argued that the present system worked injuriously in the case of European candidates. This view is supported by many high authorities. But Lord Kimberley summarily disposed of it by the remark that no evidence before him showed that the rules prescribed by Lord Salisbury in 1876 had failed. He thought the extension of the limit of age, would increase an advantage which the Natives of India enjoyed, as compared with home-born candidates for the Indian Civil Service. This is certainly an original discovery, for which great credit is due to Lord Kimberley. The people of India who are governed by peculiar social customs are required to make large sacrifices in proceeding to England for the sake of a mere chance of success in a competitive examination, to obtain a certificate for service in their own father-land. They have to learn a language which it is notoriously most difficult for a foreigner to master, and to compete with Englishmen in their mother-tongue. Completely ignoring these great disadvantages Lord Kimberley comes forward and tells us that Indians in competing for the Civil Service in England enjoy, under the existing regulations, an advantage compared with home-born candidates. Entertaining this view, it is only natural that the late Secretary of State should disallow the proposals made by Lord Ripon. He declined to recommend the Civil Service Commissioners to increase the marks allotted to Sanskrit and Arabic, and he justified his refusal in these words:—"Now, the marks assigned to the various subjects have been fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners with the utmost care, presumably on the principle of giving to each a number of marks corresponding to what the Commissioners believe to be its value as a test of intellectual capacity. If however, the marks are changed not on any principle applicable to all the subjects, but solely with a view to giving an advantage, to a particular class of candidates, however desirable on special grounds, I have difficulty in regarding such a change as consistent with the nature of an open competitive examination, and, with the intentions of Parliament." Strange to say Lord Kimberley does not know that many years after the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to public competition, the marks allotted to Arabic and Sanskrit were suddenly reduced when Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore succeeded in passing the open competition in 1863. Are we to believe that the Civil Service Commissioners then discovered for the first time the inferior value of Arabic and Sanskrit as a test of intellectual capacity? As regards the proposal that the examination of Natives should be held in India to save them the trouble and violence done to their religious prejudices by the necessity for crossing the sea, Lord Kimberley was constrained to admit that the present system which involves compulsory residence in England, excludes from the Civil Service the very considerable and important class of Hindus whose scruples prevent them from adopting foreign habits and ways of life. But his Lordship contended that there were serious objections to holding an open competitive examination in India, partly from political considerations and partly from misgivings as to the view which the Indian population might take of this mode of selection, when it came to be fully understood. Until these objections are fully and clearly stated it is impossible to meet them. Admission to the Statutory Civil Service and to the Subordinate Executive Service is, in Bengal at least, regulated by a competive examination. This measure, so far as we know, has not produced any bad effect upon the people of the Province. What political considerations stand in the way of the Native candidates for the Civil Service being held in India, we are entirely at a loss to understand. If Lord Kimberley had carefully studied all the old papers bearing on the question which exist in the India Office, he would have found that twenty-five years ago a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the expediency of holding simultaneous examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service in England and India. This Committee, in their report, pointed out that when the competition system was adopted it could not have been intended to exclude Natives of India from the Covenanted Civil Service; and that it was almost impossible for a Native successfully to compete at the periodical examination held in England. That Committee unanimously reported in favour of the second of the two schemes submitted to them, namely, to hold simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, both being identical in their nature, as being the fairest and the most in accordance with the principles of a general competition for a common object. This recommendation was so reasonable and just that it should have been given effect to at once. Its adoption even now would be a bare act of justice to the teeming millions of India.

INDIA'S INTEREST IN THE BRITISH BALLOT-BOX.

Such is the title of an interesting and thoughtful brochure just published by Mr. William Digby, the Liberal Candidate for North Paddington, and

considering the ignorance that prevails among the masses of British electors on Indian affairs, we may well congratulate our countrymen on the timely publication of this brochure. Mr. Digby points out that the average English elector has neither the time nor the inclination to study Indian questions, as his mind is almost entirely absorbed in domestic politics. Mr. Digby thus explains his object :—"My endeavour has been to put in the hands of those who bear responsibility of our rule in India and the Crown Colonies, such particulars as are likely to be of value in enabling every one, who cares to know them, to form some idea of the problems involved in the righteous rule of the countries mentioned." This object is a good one. The British electors should be made to realize the actual condition of India under British rule. We have no doubt whatever that if they are once convinced that India is not governed in the way it should be done, they will at once come forward and insist upon justice being done to her teeming millions. The people of India do not ask for any new concessions. They merely demand the fulfilment of the solemn pledges given to them by the Charter Act of 1833 and re-affirmed in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. It is the bounden duty of the British public to enforce the principles laid down in the latter document on the Government of India. Mr. Digby shows that unless the British electors interest themselves in the mattar no reforms can be effected in the system of Indian administration. He proves this to demonstration by giving a striking instance in connection with Ceylon. He points out that about half a century ago when Mr. Gladstone was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the system of revenue and taxation in Ceylon attracted his attention. He found that that system presented a general character very much at variance with the more enlightened and liberal policy, financial and commercial, prevailing elsewhere in the British dominions. Mr. Gladstone wrote a despatch in which he stated, in emphatic terms, that the time had come for a revision of the system of taxation in Ceylon, with a view to its adaptation to the altered circumstances and prospects of the Colony. This depatch still remains a dead-letter, although more than forty years have elapsed since it was indited.

Another instance quoted by Mr. Digby is equally instructive. He reminds us that a quarter of a century ago a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of holding simultaneous examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service in India and England. That Committee unanimously reported" that when the competition system was adopted it could not have been intended to exclude Natives of India from the Civil Service of India. Practically, however, they are excluded. The law declares them eligible, but the difficulties of a Native leaving India and residing in England for a time, are so great that as a general rule,it is almost impossible for a Native successfully to compete at the periodical examination held in England. Were this inequality removed, we should no longer be exposed to the chance of keeping promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. The Committee have no hesitation in giving preference to the second scheme, namely, to hold simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, both being identical in nature, as being the fairest and the most in accordance with the principles of a general competition for a common object." Nothing could be more just or reasonable than this recommendation. So long as London continues to be the seat of competition,the natives of India, governed by their peculiar social customs, and required to make large sacrifices by expatriating themselves from their own country, tearing family ties, subordinating religious feeling, incurring heavy expense, and other disadvantages for the sake of a mere chance of success in a competition to obtain a certificate of service in their own father-land, will be practically shut out from it. Three years' experience has conclusively shewn that the *locale* of the competitive test operates to all intents and purposes as a bar to the appearance of Indian candidates. So far from remedying this grievance,the India Office has aggravated it a thousandfold by reducing the maximum limit of age for candidates from 21 to 19 years. The report of the Committee mentioned above is now 25 years old ; but no action has yet been taken upon it. Comments are superfluous. Injustice of this sort cannot be repaired, unless and until the British electors through their representatives in Parliament are determined to do it. It is idle to expect that the Indian bureaucracy, which is so jealous of its rights and privileges, will see the justice of satisfying the reasonable aspirations of the children of the soil. Mr. Digby observes :—"I am sure that the affairs of their fellow-subjects in India and in the Crown Colonies will not be pushed aside as of little concern, or that indifference will be felt as to the despotism which holds two hundred and fifty-five millions of the Queen's subjects in iron, preventing all political growth and denying to the peoples so subjected, any share in the government of their own country. The system of administration now existing in India is certainly doomed to early overthrow as was Negroe slavery in the United States, when John Brown paid with his life for the gallant efforts he made for freedom at Harper's Ferry. The signs of the times are as clear now in India and in England as they were in the Slave States and Free States in America at that time." Now we earnestly hope the British public will read the signs of the times carefully. It is impossible for any country in the world to hope permanently to maintain its sway over many millions of people who are advancing in education, patriotism and political aspirations, without conceding them a voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed and a fair share in the administration of their own country. These concessions have been made in theory ; but they will not be granted in practice until the British electors insist upon the thing being done.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE threatened war in Upper Burmah has at last commenced. Our Government has published a declaration and so has King Theebaw. Our troops are also on their march towards the Burmese capital and the King has sent forward his men to check us in our way. The first brush has also taken place. Half way between the British Frontier and the Burmese capital there is a fort called Minlah, and King Theebaw had strengthened it with all his resources, mounting heavy guns on its ramparts and throwing out several redoubts. Redoubts were also erected on the other side of the river in front of the fort. But all to no purpose. The first onslaught of the British force made the enemy seek safety by flight, and the fort is now a part of our Gracious Sovereign's empire. The casualties on the British side on the occasion was of the most trifling kind. Only one officer is reported to have been killed and three or four wounded. The loss of the enemy is said to be heavy. The march from Minlah to Mandalay will perhaps be a little more troublesome ; but as we have always said, there need be no doubt about the result. It is most probable that in our next issue we shall have an opportunity of announcing that King Theebaw has run away, leaving his dominion to our Queen Empress.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT will hold an examination in January next for the two annual nominations to the Native Civil Service, and the examination will be conducted by a committee consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and the Legal Remembrancer. The examination will extend over four days, and there will be a paper on English Essay, a general paper of literary, historical and philosophical questions, a general paper on mathematics and physical science and a fourth paper on Criminal Law and Mr. Field's Introduction to the Bengal Regulations. Candidates for the examination will be selected from (a) officers in the service of Government who have specially distinguished themselves, (b) Calcutta University Bachelors of Arts, of active habits and good character, (c) persons of proved merit and ability in the practice of a learned profession. No candidate, not in the service of the Government, or who has not at least been 5 years engaged in the service of a learned profession, will be selected after he has attained the age of 25 years. Applications must reach the Under-Secretary in the Appointment Department by the 15th December next. We are afraid the subjects for examination have been rather vaguely indicated and should have been specified a little more definitely. The conditions of the examination, as they are, will admit of all sorts of questions being put, that may come under the *general* category. The B. A. requirement is, we are inclined to think, a change for the better, as it ensures a sound and systematic training, so very necessary in really serviceable officers.

DEATH IS once again busy in the circle of our leading men, and with a heavy heart we have to record the untimely removal from our midst, of Babu Bhoirub Chunder Banerjee, Pleader High Court. For the last six months or more he was suffering from a complication of diseases which the faculty failed to cure. He removed to Deoghur for a change early last month and for a time greatly improved in health. On the setting in of the cold whether, he caught a chill, which rapidly settled in his lungs and brought on death. During the last 15 years there was hardly a public movement worth the name with which Babu Bhoirub Chunder Bannerji was not thoroughly identified, and wherever there was good work to be done, whether in the social or political sphere, his meek but earnest voice was to be heard. His catholicity of opinion and his remarkable tact and judgment, enabled him to steer clear of difficulties to which others would succumb and to work in harmony with classes holding different opinions from each other. His genial temperament, amiable qualities, and social virtues endeared him to all who ever had occasion of coming across him, and it is no wonder that he leaves behind him a large circle of sorrowing friends and admirers to mourn his untimely death. To the bereaved family we can only offer our sincere sympathies.

THE *Stateman* hears from Bombay that in consequence of the wholesale corruption that has been brought to light in connection with the Matriculation papers of the Bombay University, the examination has been suspended, and a Commission of Inquiry will be appointed to investigate matters. It is probable that the entire examination will be held *de novo*. The Bombay University authorities have adopted the right course. The conduct of the dons of the Calcutta University would, we are afraid, have been different under similar circumstances. For instance, the other day, a Requisition was sent in by some of the leading members of our University to hold an enquiry about our local scandals, but the Syndicate had flatly declined to take any action in the matter.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor is about to hold public Durbars and join in festivities in Orissa. A correspondent of the *Statesman* very properly asks, is this the proper time for His Honor, who is well-known to be a pious Christian, to have gala doings in the "graveyard of the dead" which he has gone to visit? It has been ascertained that about five hundred villages on the sea-board have been washed away, and that not less than eighteen thousand people must have died, by the late Cyclone. Surely there should be no festivities amidst whitened sepulchres. Public funds would not allow His Honor to allot more than Rs. 20,000 for relief purposes, which gives on the average two and a half Rupees per head. That this relief afforded is extremely inadequate is freely admitted and would it not have been graceful, in a Christian gentleman of Sir Rivers Thompson's character, would it not have boen the bounden duty of the ruler of the stricken province,to spend all the money set apart for Durbars, in relieving distress? Sir Rivers should certainly decline to join in festivities in tragic scenes, but tell the good people who are anxious to honor him by a display of fire-works and similar frivolities, that their money would be better spent on relief works.

DURING the forthcoming December holidays, we are promised a National Conferrence at Calcutta, consisting of representatives and delegates from different parts of the country and the

difierent political associations, very much on the basis of one we had two years ago under the auspices of the Indian Association. But on this occasion there will be this difference that the co-operation of other important political bodies will be sought. Year before last the presence of people from different parts of the country, with reference to theCalcutta International Exhibition, was taken advantage of and there may not be the same advantage again. But the idea of such a gathering from time to time is a good one,and ought to succeed if only the Mufassil Associations will take the trouble of sending or nominating delegates to represent them at the conference. The discussion and determination, if possible, of a common Political Programme for the whole country, irrespective of the different shades of opinion about disputed questions, will, we understand, be the leading feature of the conference. This is however, the rock from which we apprehend mischief and we should very much like to know the *modus vivendi* by which it is to be effected.

WE ARE glad to notice that our frequent remonstrances against the daily occurring freaks of the Calcutta Tramway Company, particularly in regard to the constant and arbitrary change of fares, have not, after all, gone for nothing. The Company has not only seen fit to make a thorough revision of their fare-table, but has done much in giving effect to the suggestion made in these columns more than once, that they should meet public requirements and convenience by introducing a reasonable and serviceable system of transfers. We understand a complete table of fares is being prepared and will be published soon; till when, we do not desire to offer any remarks on the changes. But we should like to notice one or two little matters which struck us at the first sight. It is unreasonable for example, to charge the same fare (6 pice) for the distance from Sealdah to High Court and the distance from Shambazar or Chitpore to High Court or Dhurumtollah to Kalighat. The four pice limit, again, should in our opinion, be slightly extended. High Court to Beadon Square or Cornwallis Square instead of Machooabazar East and West, Shambazar to Wellington Square instead of Bowbazar, would not be too great a limit for four pice and the Company should not grudge the public these little concessions. The transfer system again is incomplete. A Wellington Square passenger travelling *via* Bowbazar does not, for example, get the benefit of a transfer to High Court by a Cornwalli's or Sealdah car. Transfers should be made available by the first car that one can get hold of. These changes and a judiciously framed fare-table will, we are sure, restore the Company to the enjoyment of public favor and confidence which they have well-nigh forfeited.

MR. CURTIS HAVEN, of Philadelphia, U. S. A. has published a Short Hand chart, representing, not a partial, but a complete treatise on Practical Phonography which is likely to be of very great use to those who desire to master the mysteries of short-hand writing, with as little trouble as possible. It consists of a full set of easy lessons arranged specially for self-instruction, and within the comprehension of every body. Stenography was the short-hand of former days and is not much in use to-day. It involves the learning of hundreds of arbitrary signs for words and is very difficult to master. Phonography is the short-hand of the present day and is quite easily learned if the instructions contained in Mr. Haven's chart are followed, for, phonography or sound-writing, is done by actual sound, and not according to the usual way of spelling. In times when public meetings and speeches in our country are becoming so frequent, as they happen to be, and when the demand for efficient but cheap short-hand reporters is so great, Mr. Haven's chart, by reason of its simplicity and usefulness ought to be in the hands of all who would know anything of short-hand writing.

THERE IS another split in the camp, and the notorious Atkins and his followers are once more checkmated. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association have evidently more common sense, like their friends at Madras under Mr. White's leadership, than the United Railway Government Servants' Association at Allahabad which Mr. Atkins delights to preside over. The former have shown a bold front, and entered a strong sensible and dignified protest against the latter going up to the Government in the name of the whole community without consulting their representatives, with a memorial in which all sorts of absurd chimerical and ridiculous requests have been made. The whole letter is worth reproducing, as, with the exception of the remarks about holding the Civil Service Examination in India, the Association enunciates principles which will meet with the ready assent of all having their senses about them. We shall, however, confine ourselves to one or two extracts from the letter:

"The main ground on which the Board regret this omission is that the memorial, besides containing requests which the community could not seriously prefer, makes demands which are likely to expose it to severe criticism, and probably also to public ridicule."

Then again:

"Nor can they reasonably anticipate any good from inappropriate public agitation of an irresponsible and misleading kind."

The funniest portion of the memorial is thus dealt with:

"Your request that "the practice of sending out to India, few years, men of great learning and ability, but without Indian experience, to fill high and most responsible offices, such as that of Law Member of Council, without their having any firm or permanent interest in the country be discontinued" would seem to have been made in forgetfulness of some important facts."

And lastly:

"The right of trial by jury for which you ask is one which the Code of Criminal Procedure already concedes to Eurasians as well as natives in all cases for which trial by jury is provided at all. Race antagonisms have unhappily been evoked in recent conflicts, which it is on every ground undesirable to perpetuate. And as no society can be more directly or deeply concerned than the members of this Association in the future concession of this boon to Eurasians, the Board feel that they make no ungracious request when they beg that their efforts on behalf of their community may not be discredited by untimely, ill-considered, and hopeless agitation."

Our impression was that no Government Servant is at liberty to take part in political agitations like this. But we notice that Mr. Cooke, the Deputy Accountant General of Allahabad, was one of the speakers in the meeting in which this funny memorial was adopted, and we would draw the particular attention of the Government to this matter. The late Ambala scandal is yet too fresh in the public mind. For ourselves, we congratulate the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association on the course they have taken. Much of the unpleasantness of the Ilbert Bill controversy might have been avoided had all of their class been endued with the sense of propriety, that they have displayed on the present occasion. Race antagonism, which they now deplore, was, as they must know well, their own making and of their friends.

AT JODHPUR the Vice-regal reception and entertainment was magnificient as in all the Native States that His Excellency has been visiting of late. On the 16th there was some fine pigsticking, which His Excellency thoroughly enjoyed. The grand hill fortress was visited on the same day and the countess paid the Maharani a State visit. Afterwards the Viceroy conversed with the Maharani through an interpreter from behind a purdah. Onthe 17th the Maharaja paid an official visit to the Viceroy. The Durbar was a splendid one and was attended, amongst others, by General Hardinge the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. At night there was a grand banquet, and illuminations. From Jodhpur His Excellency went to Jaipur on the 19th, where his reception is said to have been most gratifying. The usual visit and return visit were paid and at the evening a grand Durbar was held. The next day the fine old hill fortress and city of Amber were visited.

THE *Madura* arrived with the Lieutenant-Governor and suite at False Point on Tuesday morning early, and the party disembarked in a high sea with some difficulty. During the day Sir Rivers Thompson visited Hookeytollah and Jumbu, and reached Katak early on Wednesday morning. Sir Rivers and Lady Thompson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, and on arriving at the Commissioner's House his Honor received a cordial welcome from the Municipality, who presented him with an address. In the afternoon a grand durbar was held for the purpose of investing the young Raja of Puri with his title. In presenting him with the Sunnud the Lieutenant-Governor spoke a few words of congratulation and advice to the Chiefs and Rajas of the tributary Mehals, some 17 in number. The Chiefs were each in turn presented to his Honor who addressed them collectively, thanking them for coming in to meet him. In the evening, at an entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, the Chiefs were all present.

The Lieutenant-Governor presided at the ceremony of opening the Protestant Orphanage. His Honor remained at Katak till Saturday, and then visited the high level canal. On the 23rd His Honor goes to Bhubunessur and on the 24th to Puri.

THE die is cast and the Rubicon has been crossed. Burma is fairly plunged in an unequal war with the British and is credited by the latter with having shot the first shot in the compaign, on which plea, if a plea indeed were necessary, the moral responsibility of war and bloodshed is sought to be attached to her. A second British proclamation much to the same effect as the first has been issued to the people of the districts occupied by British forces who are steadily and almost uninturruptedly progressing in their onward march to Mandlay. The expidition has arrived at Laingha. A party landed and had a slight skirmish with theBurmese frontier guard who retreated precipitately. A force of about 1,300 men belonging to the Burma garrison, on the 17th left Tounghoo to occupy Ningyan, rbout 64 miles north of Tounghoo, under the command of Colonel Dickson. On the 18th the British troops had an encounter with the Burmese, having attacked Minhla and one of the Myengoon forts simultaneously, and completely routed the enemy. Both fortresses were easily taken, and a panic occurred among theBurmese who are said to have showed no willingness to fight for Theebaw. The Burmese loss is unknown, but the slaughter was great. On the British side, Lieutenant Drury, 11th Bengal Infantry, and three sepoys were killed; while Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the 12th Madras Infantry, was dangerously wounded, and two other officers and 24 men were slightly wounded. The Burmese ran from the shells the moment the cannon opened fire. The first of the Burmese stockades, erected for the dafence of the passage up the river, has been taken. The Burmese evacuated the stockade on the approach of the troops. The gunboat *Irrawaddy* shelled the place. Eight small six-pounder guns were taken, and also a quantity of badly made gunpowder. The latter was destroyed, and the guns were thrown into the river. The Burmese retired up the river, the steamer following them. The undertaking though not seemingly and at first sight beset with any formidable difficulties, cannot be without its dangers and reinforcements have already been sent from Madras and Bombay. The cunning Burmans, who are giving way without any show of fight and retreating precipitably, may not be without some hidden and unsuspected objects and a rumour is abroad that with the help of some Russian and Italian experts they are laying dynamite at some rocky, inaccessible and narrow points of the river between Menhla and Mandlay. It is best not to be too confiding.

THE Bulgarian cloud at first no bigger than a man's hand has assumed rather gigantic proportions. But Prince Alexandar's preparations, about which we had been hearing so long, do not seen to have been of the most formidable nature. Since Servia declared war, on the ground of the violation of the Treaty of Berlin by the Bulgarians,—a rather stale complaint by the way—the martial Alexandar or his troops do not appear to have figured very heroically but have been routed at all conceivable points. The Servian army on the 14th crossed the Bulgarian frontier at several points, and was advancing on Sofia, commanded by King Milan in person. Prince Alexander, in a general order characterised the action taken oy King Milan as a cowardly and treacherous invasion of his country, and called upon all Bulgarians to defend their homes and exterminate the invaders. The Servian troops captured Zaribrod after a slight engagement with the enemy. The Russian press, in commenting on the outbreak of hostilities between Servia and Bulgaria, condemns the action taken by Servia. The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in an article on the same subject, deplores the

fratricidal strife, but said that Russia cannot act as champion to either side. Prince Alexander's resources must have failed him rather quickly as he snbsequently asked the Sultan's assistance against Servia. But the Porte refused to comply with his request declaring that his violation of the treaty of Berlin has encouraged the Servians in their course of action. Meanwhile, an engagement took place on the 15th, which, after severe fighting, resulted in the Servians turning the Dragoman Pass, and in the retreat of the Bulgarians on Silvnitza. The Servian troops continued their advance on Sofia. Another engagements was fought on the 16th at Trn, about 40 miles from Sofia and the Servians eventually captured the town. The defeat of the Bulgarians was complete, and three of their battalions surrendered to the Servians. A Bulgarian volunteer battalion has also surrendered to the enemy on the river Timok. Later news states that the Bulgarians were also routed between Koula and Widin, and suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded, besides having one thousand men taken prisoners. The Bulgarian force which had retreated from the Dragoman Pass after having their position turned by the Servians made a stand at Slivnitza where Prince Alexander had arrived to take the command in person. Yesterday His Highness, at the head of his forces, moved out and carried the Servian positions, which threatened the town. The enemy made a stubborn resistance, but were, in the end compelled to abandon there positions. His Highness, throughout the action, displayed great gallantry. But the Prince's gallantry did not avail. The Servians have captured Widin and Radomir. The losses of the Servians in the engagement at Slivnitza amounted to 3,000 men. 25,000 Servians and 15,000 Bulgarians were engaged, and the fighting which was of a most desperate character was kept up for eighteen hours, and only ceased at nightfall. The battle was renewed on the following day. The Servians claim to be slowly pressing Prince Alexander and his army on Sofia.

The Servians admit having been defeated at Slivnitza. They have now fallen back upon the Dragoman Pass, where reinforcements are being rapidly hurried forward to their support.

Prince Alexander has sent a telegram to the Sultan of Turkey, announcing his complete submission stating that he has withdrawn his troops from Eastern Roumelia, and asking assistance against Servia.

It is reported that Prince Alexander has proposed an armistice to King Milan.

THE International Conference has decided that the Turkish Commissioners shall proceed to Philippopolis to establish government there. The final sitting of the Conference will be held on the 21st.

THE Pope has issued his decision in the dispute between Germany and Spain regarding the sovereignty of the Caroline Islands. His Holiness advises Germany to recognise the claims of Spain to the sovereignty over the Carolines, and to accept the commercial concessions offered by Spain, granting facilities for the formation of coaling stations, &c.

A ROYAL proclamation has been issued dissolving Parliament.

RUSTEM PACHA has been appointed Turkish Ambassador in London.

LOUIS RIEL, the Canadian rebel leader, was hanged at Ottawa on 16th November.

THE British and Russian Commissioners for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier met at Zulficar on the 12th instant. The first boundary pillar has already been placed at a distance of one mile and a half to the north of the mouth of the Zulficar Pass.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensive and successfully used in the treatment of Chroinc by Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes :—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and specially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 18th *November*, 1885.

GENERAL—12 Novr,—Baboo Poorno Chunder Bysack, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to Serajgunge.

This cancels the order of the 2nd inst, transfg Moulvie Abdool Khalique, Depy Magte and Colr, to Serajgunge.

Baboo Shib Chunder Nag, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Backergunge, is transfd to the sudder station of Maldah.

14th Novr,—Mr H Holmwood, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, to the Barh sub-divn of that dist.

Mr G E Manisty, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, on furlough is posted to the sudder station of Patna.

Mr Manisty to act in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs.

Moulvie Faizuddeen Hossein, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Silligoree, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr C J S Faulder, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr Bhagulpore, leave for one month, from 1st Decr, 1885.

Mr W H Thomson, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Raneegunge, is transfd to Bhagulpore.

Mr W Teunon, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore to have charge of the Raneegunge sub-divn.

Mr R T Rampini, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, 24-Perghs, to act temply as Addl Dist and Sessions Judge, 24-Perghs and Hooghly.

Lieut Col W L Samuells, Offg Depy Comr, Lohardugga, on leave, to act as Depy Comr of Singbhoom, until further order.

Mr R H Renny, Asst Comr, to act in first grade of Asst Comr, Singbhoom.

Mr D R Lyall, Offg Comr, Chittagong Divn, leave for fourteen days.

Mr A Manson, Magte and Collr, Chittagong, to act as Comr, Chittagong Divn.

Mr S J Douglas, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, and Offg Depy Comr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to act as Magte and Colr of Chittagong, in addn to his duties as Offg Depy Comr.

Baboo Horo Chundra Ghose is apptd temply a Sub-Depy Colr, fourth grade, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Burdwan.

Ecclesiastical—12th Novr—The Revd Suliman Soke, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Burju, in the Lohardugga dist, is lincensed to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

Registration —11th Novr—Baboo Kali Poda Banerjee, Rural Sub-Regtr of Baluchar, Moorshedabad, is to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Rampore Hat.

Munshi Aulad Hossein Rural Sub-Regtr of Srinagar, Dacca, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Jhenida, Jessore,

Revenue (Forest) Department—14th Novr—Mr C A G Lilingston, Asst Consr of Forests, first grade, to officiate in fourth grade of Depy Consrs, from 4th April 1885.

Notification—17th Novr—Mr H F J T Maguire, Offg Jt-Magte, to be Inspr of Factories in the dist of the 24-Perghs.

Judicial Department—Grant of leave to Munsifs—11th Novr—Baboo Sudhangsu Bhusun Rai, Munsif of Sudharam, in the dist of Noakholly, leave for one month and fourteen days.

Baboo Korunamoy Banerjee, Munsif of Purneah, sick leave for three months.

Public Works Department,—Bengal,—Establishment —14th Novr,—Mr L E H Yates, Loco Supdt, is granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of four months leave on medl certe.

Public Works Department—Bengal—Establishment—14th Novr—Leave—Mr L E H Yates, Loco Supdt, is granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of four months' leave on medl certe, in continuation of the leave granted to him in Notifn of 9 May.

Jail Department—14th Novr —Surg-Maj C Roy made over charge of the Burdwan Jail to Surg-Maj J O Brien on 2nd Novr.

14th Novr—Asst Surg Kunja Lal Sanyal made over charge of the Backergunge Jail to Surg T R Macdonald on 31st Octr.

14th Novr—Surg-Maj J Wilson made over charge of the Lohardugga Jail to Surg F R Swaine on 5th Novr.

14th Novr—Mr F W Duke made over charge of the Beerbhoom Jail to Surg-Maj G C Roy on 7th Novr.

14th Novr—Surg D G Crawford made over charge of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School to Surg-Maj C J W Meadows on 22nd Octr.

Medical Department,—Bengal—11th Novr— Asst Surg Amrita Lal Das, Second Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medl College, Calcutta, is apptd to be asst to the Civil Surg, 24-Perghs.

Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HON'BLE KRISTO DAS PAL MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already subscribed	Rs.	17,627	
H. H. the Maharaja of Hutwa.	,,	1,000	paid.
Babu Kanti Chunder Mookerjee, Jorhat	,,	100	
Nilamber Mookerjee, Kashmir	,,	25	paid.
Total.....		18,752	

NOTICE,

Is hereby given that a prize of Rs. 50 will be given by the Rajshahye Silk Exhibition Committee for the best pamphlet in Bengali about rearing cocoons. The pamphlet should be written in as simple Bengali as possible and sent to the undersigned by the 31st of December next.

E. H. RUDDOCK,
Rajshahye Magistracy, } Magistrate.
The 16th November 1885.

THE LATE
EARL OF SHAFTESBURY
Portrait and Memoir.

INDIAN JURIST, 1st NOVEMBER, 1885,

Indian Jurist Office, Madras } J. PEMBERTON, Agent.

PORTRAIT (12 inches by 10),
Drawn from Life,
OF THE
GREATEST PHILANTHROPIST
Of the day.

Single Copy, ONE RUPEE, *Cash.*

GRIMAULT & CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8. Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA ! ASTHMA !
GRIMAULT & CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA !
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULTS GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or BOWELS.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & Co.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co. BONNERJEE & CO., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co, MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co. Madras; PLOMER & Co. Lahore: PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co. Bangalore ; and at all respectable Chemists.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Reduced Price! Reduced Price!! Reduced Price!!!

40 Sorts of American Vegetable seeds previously advertised at Rs. 6/ is now to be had at Rs. 4/ a packet. This contains cabbages of sorts with portraits on each paper of seed and brief instruction for sowing and put up in tin in America.

20 Sorts of English Vegetable seeds at Rs. 2/8 a packet.

20 Sorts of double American choice flower-seeds at Rs. 2 per packet.

15 Sorts of English flower seeds at Rs. 1/8 per packet.

Country Vegetable seeds 15 sorts at Re. 1 per packet.

12 Sorts of English shrub seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

8 Sorts of English Creeper seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

Mahogni seed at /8 per tola.

Camellia seed at /12 per tola.

Benares, Langra Mangoes, Naspatti Rewla lime, Guavas Plums and Mangoes for Durbhangah Trading Company especially those that ripen in Bhadra and Asheen, Mozufferpore Lichees and Hazeepur Langra Mangoes, also Camellia Joponica plants large and robust ones at present available for sale. Price list for these plants can be had here on application with half anna Stamp.

All applications should be addressed and the remittances made to

HURIDAS CHATTERJEE,
Manager Pikeparah Nursery company
Cossipore, Calcutta.

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

A Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to collect funds for the relief of sufferers from the effects of the late floods, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 3rd instant, when the following subscriptions were announced. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by the Bank of Bengal or its Branches and by District Officers.

		Rs.
Sir Rivers Thompson	...	1,000
H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga	...	2,500
H. H. the Maharani of Durbhanga	...	500
Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah and „ Ahsanoollah Bahadur	...	8,000
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	...	1,000
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I.	...	2,500
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	...	1,000
„ Pran Kissen Law & Co.	...	1,000
„ Begg, Dunlop & Co.	...	500
Maharaja Norendro Krishna Bahadur	...	500
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.	...	250
„ Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	...	250
H. A. Cockerell Esq.	...	200
Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerjee	...	100
S. E. J. Clarke Esq.	...	50
Babu Mohohur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Hurryhur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Nobokissen Mukerjee	...	10
Total.....		19,460

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

THE SANSKRIT BOOKS FOR SALE.

মূল, শ্রুতি, সূত্র, ভাষ্য, টীকা ও দীপিকা (যাঁহার যাহা আছে) এবং বাঙ্গালা অনুবাদ সহিত নিম্নলিখিত গ্রন্থগুলি বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে। ১৬ খানি উপনিষৎ—মূল্য ১৫।৵০ আনা। পঞ্চদশী—মূল্য ৬॥০ টাকা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। মহর্ষি কপিল-প্রণীত "সাংখ্যদর্শন" প্রবচন-ভাষ্য সহিত—মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা, মাশুল তিন আনা। পাতঞ্জলদর্শন—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শাণ্ডিল্যসূত্র বা ভক্তিমীমাংসা—মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। সাংখ্যসার—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। দুইটী টীকা সহিত বেদান্তসার এবং সিদ্ধান্তবিন্দুসার, নিরঞ্জনাষ্টক ও হস্তামলক একত্রে এই চারি খানির—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শঙ্করাচার্য্যের আত্মবোধ ও অপরোক্ষানুভূতি একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। প্রবোধচন্দ্রোদয় নাটক ও শঙ্করাচার্য্যের তত্ত্বোপদেশ একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ২।০ আনা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র পাল, যোড়াসাঁকো ১৪১ নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

COOKE AND KELVEY,

JEWELLERS

CALCUTTA.

Are now placing in stock new goods suitable for Native Gentlemen and their families,

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

Gold and Jewelled Bangles in pairs, in a variety of designs from 100 to 20,000 per pair.

Special attention is drawn to our new design of Bangles. The Spot and Turban Pattern which are Manufactured in very fine gold, can be had in pairs fitted in cases at reasonable prices.

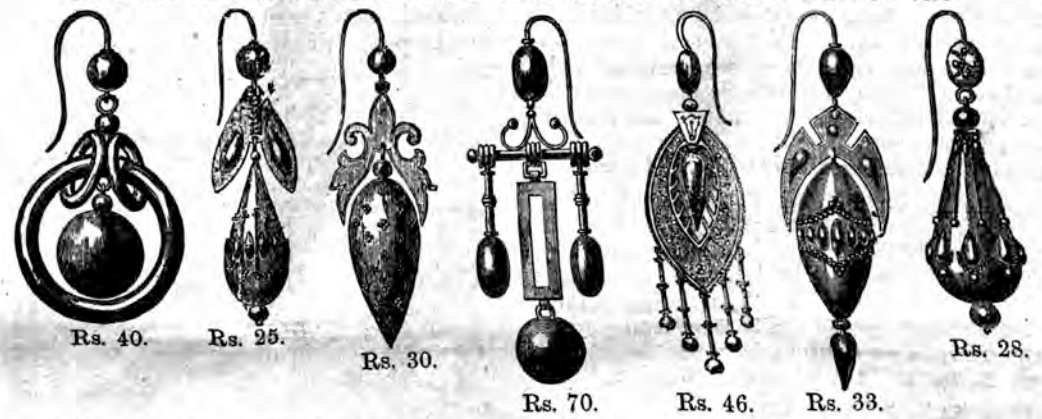
The new Twisted and Wire moved Snake Bangles, in pairs fitted in handsome Morocco cases Rs. 350.

The new Broad Band Lattice Bangles in Morocco cases Rs. 400 per pair.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS.

EAR-DROPS AND EARRINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION FROM RS. 20 TO 1000 PER PAIR.



Rs. 40. Rs. 25. Rs. 30. Rs. 70. Rs. 46. Rs. 33. Rs. 28.

Presentation Watches.

Rs. 150 to 500.

Gold Albert & Guard Chains.

Rs. 50 *to* 350.

IN GREAT VARIETY AND PRICES.

Complete Suites of Jewelled Links Studs Etc in Cases from Rs. 200 to 500.

Gold Watches.

Rs. 85.

WATCHMAKERS COOKE & KELVEY

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The sufferers from the floods and earth-quake will only obtain Cabbages, Carrots, Turnips, Radish, pees Cauli flower Etc. Etc. free of charge even the postage will be paid by me as in the previous occasion. Each application will bear the approval of known men either Government Officials of any rank, school masters, head Pundits, Zemindar or Talukdur Etc. Etc. of the place.

The free distribution ceases from the 15th of Aughran next.

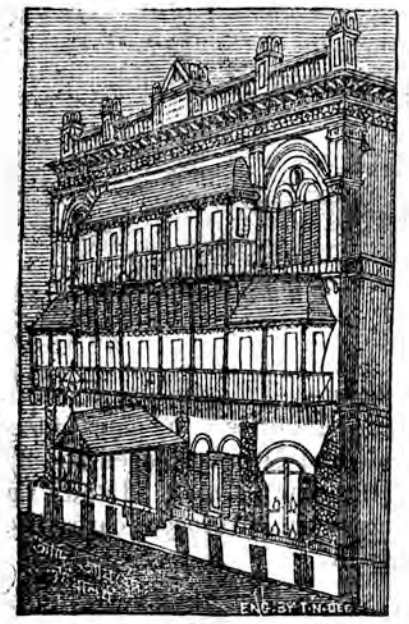
NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.

Pikeparah Nursery,
Cossipur, Calcutta, Novr. 1885.

WANTED immediately for the Serampore Academy a Senior Teacher B. A. and two junior teachers undergraduate. Salary Rs. 45 and 15 respectively. Candidates applying must serve at least for a year. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Managing Proprietor of the Serampore Academy.

SERAMPORE,
Queen Street.

BY APPOINTMENT,
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.
B. L. SEN & CO.,
KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.
Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,



No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.
The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.
Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.
The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.
Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.
This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.
Price 7 *grains Per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *Annas.*
All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.
A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.
BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Private-Offers will be received for the purchase (as a whole or in parts) of the following Machinery at the late works of the Indian Portland Cement Company, Sealdah.

One 30P Lancashire boiler 22.0″ × 6.0″ by Leunox Lange & Co. flues fitted with galloway tubes.

One Donkey feed pump for two boilers, by Normandy & Co.

One pair of High Pressure Coupled Horizontal Engines, Cylinders 15in. dia 30in. stroke by Leunox Lange & Co.

Two double 4ft. 6in. dia Flour Mills by Turner of Ipswich fitted with French Burr Stones Wrot Iron Hoppers, Elevators and Cranes.

Two 12in. Jaw stone-breakers by Pollock and Pollock.

Seven 4.6″ dia French Burr Stones.

One Cast Iron framed Grindstone 36in. dia 8in. wide.

APPLY to—

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS,
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Agents for the Trustees for the debenture holders.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.
HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:
WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF
PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.
Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0	each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

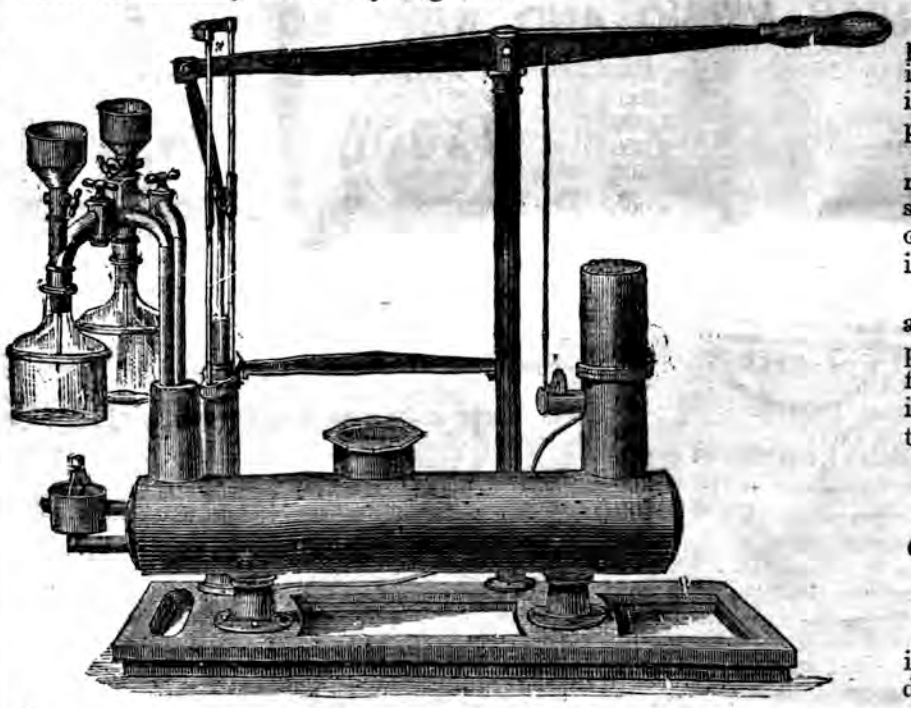
CASH AND PAPER BOXES.
LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES
For block Ice in Cylinders.
4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175
N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.
The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.
Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.
COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.
Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*. 6*d*.,
Sole Proprietors.
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50	each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10	each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4	each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35	each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50	each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35	each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16	each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25	each.
Piccolos	from Rs.	20	each.
Fifes	from Rs.	5	each.
Cornopeons	from Rs.	35	each.
Orchestrinas {Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes,}	from Rs.	350	each.
Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125	each.
Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40	each
Hand Organs	from Rs.	05	each.
Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400	each.
Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000	each.
Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120	each.
Concertinas	from Rs.	25	each.
Accordeons	from Rs.	25	each.
Bagpipes	from Rs,	150	each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

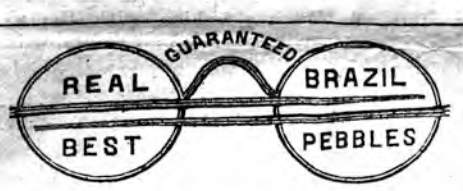
Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0	0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0	0
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Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6	0	0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0	0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10	0	0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

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Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

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Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the HeadOffice and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. {LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84.} **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

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ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20 GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Sitee, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachias, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with one anna postage stamp.

TARINY CHURN GHOSE B.A., B.L.
Proprietor.

WANTED for the Nawabs Abdul Ghani C.S.I., and Ahsanoolla Khan Bahadur a legal adviser holding the status of a vakeel of the High Court, he will have to conduct all the Nawabs' cases in the Dacca Courts and advise generally on legal matters. A liberal salary will be given to a suitable candidate with the right to private practice provided it does not interfere with the Nawabs' work.

Apply by letter only stating terms to
H. LOFTUS WEATHRALL, Esq.
Agent Nawabs Abdul Ghani C.S.I.
and Ahsanoolla Khan Bahadur, Dacca.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age nex Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insuranee of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

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